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Warmer; fair and occasional cloudy weather. THERE IS A BIG REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

:: CAPS:

THIS WEEK, AND SOME

STUNNING BARGAINS

In FURNISHINGS that are going faster than the snow that came last week.

Hat Department, 16 S. Meridian St DO YOU WANT A CHANCE?

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Congress Asked to Establish a Uniform Bill of

Lading and Regulate Demurrage Charges.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The National Board of Trade to-day devoted some time

to the discussion of the question of a uni-

form bill of lading. A resolution was

finally adopted requesting Congress to

amend the interstate-commerce law by es-tablishing a uniform bill of lading for in-

terstate commerce involving the liability

of carriers as established by common and

The next matter taken up was a resolu-

tion approved by the Board of Trade of

Chicago, which, while recognizing the

justice of the charge imposed by the rail-

road companies for the use of their cars when not promptly unloaded, says that it

is also due to the customers that when the goods are not promptly delivered that the railroad should be responsible to their consignee for delay. It was provided that

Congress examine this question with the view of making such amendments to the

protect the rights of the business community. After debate the resolution, slightly modified, was adopted.

A resolution in favor of the enactment by Congress of what is popularly known as

the tonnage bill, or some other similar measure, was then taken up and discussed

at length.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Laren, of Milwaukee, which recites that while the evils resulting from excessive trading in agricultural and other products of the country is recognized, and any measures calculated to restrict such trading within legitimes to limits in fewered which would

legitimate limits is favored which would

legitimate limits is favored which would not seriously interfere with the necessary facilities for handling the immense crops of the country, yet any legislation is deprecated which lays a tax upon or interferes in any way with the freedom of commercial transactions in such products, whether for immediate or future delivery. The resolution further states that the adoption of what is known as the Butterworth bill would cause irreparable injury to the business and agricultural interests of the country.

EX-SENATOR PALMER HONORED.

Given the Thirty-Third Degree of Scottish

Rite Masonry at a Special Meeting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.-Few men are given

the thirty-third degree of Masonry, and

rarely is a special conclave called in order

to give it to one man. That degree was to-

day conferred on the Hon. Thomas W.

Palmer, president of the World's Columbian

Commission. A special session of the

Supreme Council of sovereign grand inspec-

tors-general, thirty-third and last degree.

pleasant it is for brethren to dwell to-

gether in unity." Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, M. P. sovereign grand com-

mander, responded to the toast, "The Su-preme Council." The Hon. Thomas W. Palmer talked of the Columbian Commis-

sion, and found a bond of union between Masonry and the world's fair, and Hugh

McCurdy, deputy for Michigan, responded to the broad toast, "The Brotherhood,"

TRACKING BURGLARS.

Officers Surround a Box Car and Perforate I

with Bullets, but the Birds Had Flown,

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 28 .- Mar-

shal Payne, of Colfax, was in the city to-

day on the hunt for two men who burglar-

ized a barber-shop and saloon last night in

his town. They had escaped, and were

followed toward this city for six miles, when their trail was lost. At Bowers's Station it was learned that the men were

barricaded in a box car. Gathering a posse,

the car was surrounded, and the thieves or-

there was no answer to the demand, and

several shots were fired into the car. Then the besiegers advanced, and found the car empty. This discouraged the pursuers, and they returned home. The marshal thinks the burglars belong in this city.

ANOTHER DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Valuable Jewelry Taken from Colonel Dunker-

son's Evansville Residence.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 28 .- A daring rob

bery occurred last night when the resi

dence of Col. R. K. Dunkerson was entered

and a quantity of jewelry and diamonds

taken. Among the stolen jewels was

solitaire pin, a diamond ring with five diamonds and one shell-shaped pendant with forty diamonds arranged about a large one in the center. The robbery is supposed to have been made while the family was at

supper. The police and detectives worked on the case all last night and to-day, but

have not gathered any clew that will lead

to the arrest of the robbers. The stolen

Vanderbilt's Yacht Not an"Imported Article.

New York, Jan. 28.-Judge Brown, sit-ting in the United States Circuit Court, to-

to the effect that the vessel is not an "im-

being the case he considers her detention

for customs duties illegal and holds that

Mr. Vanderbilt is entitled to a decree for

possession of the yacht with costs and

articles were valued at about \$750.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.



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91° FOR WAGON WHEAT

South Pennsylvania street.

HER EYES WERE FULL OF TEARS. The Gray-Haired Woman Swindler Gets a Fat

Collection Taken Up at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 28.-A tall, welldressed and kindly-appearing woman, with hair sprinkled with gray, alighted from a Lake Erie & Western train in this city last evening. The stranger seemed greatly moved by some grief, and kept wiping the tears from her eyes. In answer to inquiry she explained that she had started to Cleveland, where an only daughter lay dying, but her means had given out and the conductor would carry her no further without pay. In her hand she held a telegram received yesterday at Frankfort, which announced that the sick daughter was rapidly sinking, and implored the mother to hurry on before death had closed eyes of her child. The sympathy of the crowd was enlisted by her story, and in a very short time the hat was being passed and several dollars were soon in her pocket. Her thanks to the contributors were quite profuse, and she soon took the east-bound Big Four express. A traveling man who witnessed the performance, stated to the Journal reporter that he believed she was the same woman who secured a dollar from the same woman who secured a dollar from him recently at Tipton in the same manner. The woman purchased a ticket only to Winchester and not to Cleveland, where she claimed she wanted to go. The traveling man explained that the trick was a novelty in the way of a swindle. A confederate at the other end of the road sends the "sick girl" telegrams and the woman makes quite an income from the swindle.

SHOT IN A CABOOSE.

Probable Cowardly Murder by an Officious Illinois Central Brakeman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 28.-Harvey L. Kippenbrock, a brakeman on the Illinois Central railroad, to-day shot and fatally injured John Rogers, of Normal. Rogers, who is a baggagemaster at Normal, got aboard a through freight to go to Bloomington. Kippenbrock ordered him to alight, and pulled his revolver to enforce his orders. A scramble ensued, and Rogers was shot in the neck. None but Rogers and Kippenbrock was in the caboose when the shooting occurred, and only Kippen-brock's story is known. Rogers has since been unconscious, and will die. It is be-lieved the shooting was a cowardly act, and perhaps with murderous intent. Kip-penbrock is in jail. He is about twenty-two years old. Rogers is about thirty, and

A LEAP FOR LIFE, INDEED.

Unable to Get Off the Tracks, a Young Man Springs in the Air and Is Saved.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW CASTLE, Ind., Jan. 28.-James Baker, a young man residing in this city, had a narrow escape from losing his life by a railroad train to-day. He was standing on the Panhandle tracks, near the union passenger station, with his back to an approach. ing passenger train. The ponderous engine was almost upon him before he was aware of its approach. Not having time to get off the track, quick as a flash came the thought to leap into the air, which he did, and thus escaped being ground to pieces. He was caught on the locomotive pilot, where he lay unconscious from his head striking the iron. He was badly bruised. and did not come to for several hours. It is thought he will recover unless internally injured, which is not believed.

Acceptable Expressions of Regret.

Protest Against Egan Recalled, and the Val-paraiso Incident Treated in Such a Way as to Give Hopes of Peaceable Adjustment.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Chili's Reply to the Demands of the United States Conciliatory and Friendly. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- President Harrison sent the following message to Congress to-day, accompanied with the additional Chilian correspondence: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit berewith additional correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilian minister at this capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated Jan. 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto of date Jan. 27, and a dispatch from Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of Jan. 21, which was received by me on the 26th inst.

The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the State Department nutil after 12 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of the 21st withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan.

The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the differences coming out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government by the usual methods and without special power from Congress.

This turn in affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the just right of the Nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.

MR. MONT TO MR. BLAINE.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Note from the Chilian Minister in Which the Recall of Mr. Egan Is Requested. The first of the three potes comprising the Chilian correspondence transmitted to Congress by the President is as follows:

Sir-I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, as an inclosure, which you were pleased to transmit to me, the instructions sent to Mr. Egan on the day previous. In the numerous conferences with which you have been pleased to favor me, I have informed you that immediately me, I have informed you that immediately after the occurrence of the events of Oct.

16, at Valparaiso, which my government most sincerly deplored, the judicial authorities initated the investigation necessary to throw light upon the facts and to detect and punish the guilty parties. From the antecedents which the government of Chili was able to collect at the very outset, it appeared that the disorder of Oct. 16 began by a quarrel among drunken sailors which Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free-masonry, for the northern Masonic juris-diction of the United States, was called to allow the distinguished candidate to take the mitiation. When he had successfully performed this task sixty of those who had gathered from various parts of the country to witness it adjurned to the Wellington Hotel, where, in honor of the event, an elaborate banquet was served. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers, the center piece being a beautiful floral represensation of the Scottish Rite double eagle surmounted by the much coveted by a quarrel among drunken sailors which assumed considerable proportions, owing to the condition of the locality in which it originated, and that the police performed their duty by re-establishing tranquillity and placing the persons who seemed to have been concerned in the disorder at the disposal of the court. The government of Chili has no data authorizing it to think eagle surmounted by the much coveted symbol "thirty-third degree."

Gen. John Carson Smith, deputy for Illinois, presided, and introduced the brief after-dinner programme, quoting the menu cards, which "Behold how good and how the quarrel was due to any distinction of the uniform of the United States or that the police failed to perform their duty. On the contrary it is a well-demonstrated fact that sailors get excited often when they go ashore after having been on board their vessel for a long time. This is also

> The intoxication of seaman and the disorders to which it gives rise, although they may assume serious proportions and occa-sion very lamentable offenses, as was unfortunately the case at Valparaiso on the 16th of October, cannot constitute an insult to the nation in whose service are the men who have taken part in the disorder, although they certainly do not justify the offenses committed during the disorder. The government of Chih could not, however, form a final opinion concerning the nature of the occurrence in question or as to whether the police had or had not improperly participated therein, or had failed to perform its duty, until the termination of the judicial investigation, which had been initiated without delay, and which was pushed forward as speedily as was compatible with the provisions of the law, with the obligation of collecting all the elements of proof that it was possible to collect in order to throw full light upon the matter, and with the necessity of promptly punishing the perpetrators of the offenses which had been com-mitted and which had been in part suffered by persons in the service of a friendly nation. It was the desire and the duty of the government of Chili to discover the truth, in order to make its future proceedings conform thereto and in order that the United States government might be satisfied that nothing was neglected in order to do full justice. You were pleased, with do full justice. You were pleased, with your high sense of rectitude, to remark to me that this proceeding of the government of Chili was correct, and although you desired the judicial investigation might be brought to a close with as little delay as possible, you understood that it was necessary that the ordinary proceedings—which were not as rapid in Chili as in the United States—should be held.

BOTH SIDES WERE HEARD. I have taken occasion at sundry times to inform you of what the Chilian authorities were doing to bring the insubordination to a close. In the criminal trial held at Valparaiso not only have landsmen been heard, but also the seamen of the Baltimore, who have been confronted with each other; the reports of physicians and experts have been called for, the opinion of the surgeon of the cruiser has likewise been invoked, and, in a word, nothing has been neglected that could tend to bring the whole truth to light. The seamen of the Baltimore made their statements with the assistance of an interpreter designated by themselves, who was an officer of the craiser, so that the oath taken by the witnesses, their confrontation with each other, the reports of the experts concernday handed down a decision in the famous suit brought by Frederick W. Vanderbilt for the possession of his British-built steam yacht, Conqueror, which was seized by collector J. Sloat Fassett, for non-payment of duties. The decision of Judge Brown is ing the cause and nature of the wounds. and the hearing granted both Chilians and Americans, so that all might present the complaints and charges and be heard in their own justification, give incontestable authority to the trial held at Valparaiso. In the course of our conferences we sometimes considered the case in which the government of the United States and that of Chili should fail to agree when the investigation should be terminated and the two ernments should have formed

Tone of Chili's Reply to Our Demands
Satisfactory to President Harrison.

Minister Pereira's Answer and Preliminary Correspondence Transmitted to Congress with a Message Summarizing the Situation.

Matta's Offensive Note Withdrawn, with Acceptable Expressions of Regret.

Tone of Chili's Reply to Our Demands Satisfactory to President Harrison.

the differences that might arise should be submitted to arbitration. This agreement to accept aghitration has been the basis of several of our conferences, and escape of the light hat of the 18th inst., and no antecedent or fact interfering therewith has come to my knowledge. On the contrary, I took occasion to inform you on the lat of January that my government authorized me to conclude an agreement looking to arbitration, and my government subsequently approved the agreement concurred in by me with you, of which I also informed you. As the criminal trial initiated at Valparaiso has not yet come to an end, my government has not yet been able to reply to the demands made by that of the United States.

The various documents and antecedents to which I have called your attention in

The various documents and antecedents to which I have called your attention in my foregoing communication sent were designed to inform the United States of the progress of the judicial investigation and of the facts thereby elicited. They do not, however, constitute a reply, which can only be given when the facts are definitely however, constitute a reply, which can only be given when the facts are definitely brought to light by the sentence which must be pronounced by the courts. The testimony which the government of the United States has caused to be taken in California from the crew of the Baltimore cannot take the place of the trial which is being held at Valpariaso, where the offenses were committed. This testimony may be useful for disciplinary or administrative purposes in the United States, but it can not serve as the basis of a judicial sentence either in Chili or in the United States. The copy which I have to-day had the honor to send you of the statement made by one of the seamen of the Baltimore at Valparaiso, shows that the seaman made no charge against the police. The charges which he makes here in the absence of the accused parties, in contradiction of his first statement, can have no value either in law or in your enlightened opinion. It is to be observed, moreover, that the statement made by this seaman at Valparaiso is attested by the judge, by the signature of the seaman himself, and by that of the interpreter, who was an officer of the Baltimore who had been appointed for the express purpose of inspiring the deponents with confidence.

THE MATTA NOTE.

THE MATTA NOTE. You were pleased to state in your instructions to Mr. Egan that the undersigned has not communicated to the United States government the note that was addressed to him by Mr. Matta on the 11th of December last. The first time that the honorable Secretary of State saw fit to call my attention to the affair—said note of Mr. Matta— I told him that that note contained in-structions addressed to me by Mr. Matta, and that as I had not been directed to communicate it officially to the Department of State there was no reason why the honorable Secretary should take cognizance of it. I further reminded you that it was a doctrine, and acknowledged by the American government, that documents ex-changed between the President and Con-gress, or between the Department of State and the diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries, could not form a subject of discussion for foreign governments. I also took the liberty to remind you of the case of the illustrious Webster and the representative of Austria in 1850. The Austrian government complained at that time because it considered the instructions sent to a representative of the United States unjust or disrespectful to Austria, the said instructions having been published in a message of the President, who sent it to the Senate. "This department," said Mr. Webster, "has on former occasions informed the ministers of foreign powers that a communication from the President to either house of Congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which ordinarily no foreign state has cognizance, and in more recent cases the great impropriety of making such communications the subject of correspondence and domestic discussion has been fully

The circumstance of publicity does not change the character of a communication, in the opinion of Mr. Webster, because such is the common and usual mode of proceeding in the communications of the President and the Senate. It was, therefore, on the nature of the note, and on no other reason, that I based my abstention from communicating to you the instructions which Mr. Matta had sent to me on the 11th of December, and I had the honor so to inform you. I added, however, that it was far from being the purpose of my government to act in man-mer at all offensive to the President of the United States, or to any member of his Cab-inet, and that Mr. Matta's note, if rightly nterpreted, admitted of no such constructions. I afterwards had the honor to inform you that I had received instructions from my government to inform the United States that, considering the views expressed by Messrs. Buchanan and Webster in 1849 and 1850, that the messages sent by the President to Congress are domestic communications, which cannot serve as a basis for the interpretation of foreign powers or their representatives, my government had no objection to striking out of the note of Dec. 11 such words as might be considered disagreeable by the United

States government. On the 18th inst. an official telegram was submitted which had been addressed by the commander of the Yorktown to the Secretary of the Navy. It was couched in terms that were offensive to the govern-ment of Chili, and, in view of what we had said concerning the note of Dec. 11, deemed it my duty to call your attention to that telegram. The lofty spirit of justice which characterizes you did not permit you to hesitate to tell me that the wording of the said telegram was improper and objectionable. This declaration on your part,

which was as impartial as it was just, terminated the incident. Since the early part of the month of October, when I had the honor to be invited o unofficial conferences with the representatives of the Department of State (as the credentials which accredited me as minister of Chili had not yet arrived) it had been reported to me on various occa-sions by the United States government that if the representative of the United States at Santiago was not a persona grata to the government of Chili it was sufficient for the government of Chili so to state and the said representative would be succeed-ed by another. It is a rule based upon the nature of diplomatic relations and designed to make them frank and cordial, that the representative of a nation must be a persona grata to the government to which he is accredited. In the conference with which you were pleased to favor me on the 20th inst. I had the honor to state that the representative of the United States at Santiago was not a persona grata to the govern-ment of Chili, which would be very glad to receive another representative from the United States. You were pleased to acknowledge that the government of Chili had a right to ask that a change should be made. Afterwards, having your notice, I addressed to you in writing the same com-munication which I had made to you verbally. I have deemed it my duty to state in this note the foregoing facts, which show the friendly and cordial purpose of our conferences in which you took most important part. With sentiments, etc. PEDRO MONTT.

Hon. James G. Blaine, etc. MR. BLAINE TO MR. MONTT.

Sharp Note from the Secretary of State Criticising Some of the Chillan's Statements, The second part of the correspondence is the reply of Secretary Blaine to Minister Montt, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 23d inst., but not received by me until Monday the 25th. I beg to comment on two or three of its recitals. I think from zeal for your country you have made some mistakes, which I shall proceed

You are right in saying that I considered the proceeding of the government of Chili in making judicial investigation of the unhappy affair at Valparaiso entirely praiseworthy. But you will remember that as early as the 25th of November I complained of the length of the judicial proceedings, and from time to time renewed the complaint, saying to you very lately that the court had already been eighty days in session considering a matter which in the United States would have been wholly disposed in two or three weeks. You replied that the Spanish law was slow in its processes but exact in its conclusions, and with your statements I had to be content, though impatient for a final judgment. final opinion, and we agreed that arbitra- Your offer of arbitration was never un-

conditional and exact. Had it been I would have insisted on your reducing it to writing, for it would have been my duty to lay it before the President for consideration. But I was unable to report a mere verbal exchange of views between us as an agreement to arbitrate. You did say to me several times that in that distant future when the Chilian court should rander its me several times that in that distant future when the Chilian court should render its judgment (if the United States should not be satisfied with it) the two countries could arbitrate the matter. And even then you always maintained that Chili would not voluntarily propose arbitration herself, but would do so when requested by some friendly power to take that course. On one occasion you mentioned Spain as a nation likely to intervene with Chili most effectively.

effectively. Your mention of arbitration was always as a method to be adopted in the future, if we were not content, as I have said, with the judgment of the court. You remarked that to adopt it before would be discrediting the judgment of the court in advance. You always looked to the future for the proposal and acceptance of arbitration. You say in your note: "I took occasion to inform you on the 1st of January that my government authorized me to conclude an government authorized me to conclude an

government authorized me to conclude an agreement looking to arbitration, and my government subsequently approved the agreement concluded by me." And yet you do not pretend that a word was ever written of the agreement which you say we made between us. It is impossible that I ever sought to bind the government of the United States in that way. It would have been in the highest degree imprudent for me to do so.

In regard to the Matta note, which was the subject of contention between us, you sum it up by the following declaration:
"I added, however, that it was far from being the purpose of my government to act in a manner at all offensive to the President of the United States or to any member of his Cabinet, and that Mr. Matta's note, if rightly interpreted, admitted of no such construction. I afterwards had the honor to inform you that I had received instruction from my government to inform that of the United States that, considering the views expressed by Messrs, Buchanan and Webster in 1849 and 1850, that the messages sent by the President to Congress are domestic communications which cannot serve as a basis for the interpretation are domestic communications which can-not serve as a basis for the interpretation of foreign powers or their representatives, my government had no objection to strik words as might be considered disagreeable by the United States government."

By your own statement you evidently attempted to justify the Matta note. I certainly could not accept your language, and never did accept language of that kind as an apology sufficent for the case. The Matta note was highly discourteous to the President and the Secretary of the Navy, imputing to them untruth and insincerity. Such language does not admit of conditional or contingent apology, which you of-fered. It could be apologized for only by a frank withdrawal. You always contended that it was a communication between officers of your own government, and that it was not proper for this government to take any cognizance of it. You quoted the well-known declaration in the Hulsemann case known declaration in the Hulsemann case in regard to the message of a President to Congress not being subject to criticism in a foreign country. You did not see the great difference involved by your government sending the Matta circular to all the legations of Chili and requesting its several ministers to publish it; so that Chili was not only responsible for the discourteous language, but for its publication throughout the civilized world. That you did not comply with Chili's request to publish it here was the strongest proof of your own disapproval of the note. own disapproval of the note.
In regard to Mr. Egan you complained

many times and very bitterly to me. Especially was he deserving of censure, you thought, for not communicating to his government the brutal murder of some young men who were slain by order of Balmaceda. When, on the next day, I showed you the When, on the next day, I showed you the dispatch of Mr. Egan speaking of the incident in severe and proper terms, you acknowledged that you were mistaken. I thought you would be satisfied, but you again spoke disparagingly of Mr. Egan and I said somewhat impatiently, "Why do you not demand his recall instead of constantly disparaging him?"—intending thereby not to favor his recall, but to put a stop to the frequent mention of Mr. Egan's name. In referring to the question. name. In referring to the question, you remarked, "You were pleased to acknowledge that the government of Chili had a right to ask that a change should be made," undoubtedly shows that right, provided she assigns a reason. You are too well skilled in diplomatic usage to be reminded that when a nation is pleased to declare that a minister is persona non grata she is expected to assign a reason therefor. We have twice had occasion to ask Great Britain to recall her minister, and, in each case, we gave a reason why the minister had ceased to be useful. It is hardly necessary to observe that conditions which we complied with ourselves

would likewise be exacted of Chili. I have thus frankly endeavored to correct some misapprehension of yours in or-der that the record of the State Depart-ment of the United States shall be kept exact and in all its proceedings shall be consistent. Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. JAMES G. BLAINE. Senor Don Pedro Montt, etc.

CHILI'S APOLOGY,

Withdrawal of the Matta Note and Proposal to Submit the Valparaiso Affair to Arbitration The concluding part of the correspond ence is the telegram from Minister Egan to Mr. Blame inclosing the Chilian government's reply to the demands of the United States, though dated the 25th was not received till the 26th. It is as follows: Santiago, Chili, Jan. 25.

I have to-day received the following reply to my note of 22d inst.:

"Sir-The undersigned has had the bonor to receive your Excellency's communication dated the 22d inst., received in this de-partment on the 23d, and the only duly authenticated copies of the instructions which the honorable Secretary of State at Washington has sent to your Excellency by cable under dates of the 21st inst. and the 23d of October, 1891.

"In the instructions of the 21st the hon orable Secretary of State informs your Excellency that his Excellency, Mr. Harrison, after carefully examining all that had been submitted to him by the government of Chili with respect to the event which occurred in Valparaiso on the evening of the 16th of October, and taking into consideration the testimony of the officers and crew of the vessel, the Baltimore, and of others who witnessed the event, has arrived at the conclusion:

"First-That, with regard to that assault, there has been no change whatever made in the character given to it by the first report of the event, to wit: That it was an attack upon the uniform of the navy of the United States which had its origin and metive in a feeling of hostility towards that government and not in any act of the individual

sailors belonging to it.
"Second—That the public anthorities of
Valparaise evidently did not do their duty
in protecting these sailors, and that a part of the police and some Chilian soldiers and sailors rendered themselves guilty of un-provoked assaults on the sailors of the United States before and after the latter were arrested, and that he believes that Riggin was killed by the police or the sol-"Third-That he is consequently com

pelled to carry the question back to the

state in which it was placed by the note of the Hon. Mr. Wharton, dated Oct. 23, and to ask for suitable satisfaction and some adequate reparation for the injury done the government of the United States.
"The Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, reports that the government of Chili has not, from the very first, duly appreciated the gravity of the question raised, and that it had attributed to it no other importance than that of an ordinary quarrel between sailors, holding that no government which respects itself can consent to civil or military persons employed in its service being maltreated or killed in a foreign territory on account of resent-ment for acts which it may have committed or which may be imputed to it

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED. "The Hon. Mr. Blaine, in this connection, recalls the fact that the government of the United States has particularly recognized this principle and acted accordingly when

without requiring adequate reparation.

'TWAS A BIG REPUBLICAN DAY

Prominent Leaders of the Party from Over the State Gather in Conference.

President Harrison's Renomination Recommended to the People by the Unanimous Voice of the New Committee.

The State Nominating Convention Will Be Held at Fort Wayne on June 28.

Dates of Other Meetings-Vote of 1890 the Basis of Representation-Confident Hope of Carrying Indiana.

REPUBLICAN LOVE-FEAST.

Big and Enthusiastic Conference That Speaks Well for Party Success, There was a great deal of good, sound Republican politics in town yesterday, brought here by three hundred or more of the leaders of the party from all over the State. It was the annual love-feast of the Hoosier Republicans, and never was a more satisfactory one held. It demonstrated conclusively that the only effect of the knock-down and drag-out of 1800 was to awaken the Indiana Republicans to redoubled efforts. There was no discouragement, no lack of enthusiasm shown yesterday, but on the contrary a hopefulness, born of a united determination to win, that augurs well for the outcome of next fall's

It was 1:30 o'clock when Chairman Gowdy of the State committee, called the conference to order in the parlors of the Denison House, and at that hour standing room, even in the corridors outside, was hard to find. The space was crowded, and one could not throw a crooked stick without



striking a statesman who has gained fame far beyond the borders of his own State. Upon motion of J. C. Bilheimer, of the Second district, ex-Representative Stanton J. Peelle, of this city, was made chairman of the conference, and William A. Wilkins, also of this city, was chosen secretary.

Mr. Peelle was received with applause when he came forward to take the chair. "I thank you very much," said he, "for calling me to preside as class leader at this Republican love-feast. As I understand it. it is our purpose here to confer for the good of the party, to discuss the better organization of the State, to encourage each other and get in shape to meet the common enemy in November. The Republican party in Indiana is organized, is united, is aggressive, is ready for the coming campaign. We have won laurels in the record of our party, laurels which will aid us. Measures have been crystallized into laws that are in consonance with the spirit and principles of the Republican party."

When the applause had died away Secretary Wilkins called the roll, and all the districts were found represented. Then began the love-feast. SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

Mr. Willoughby, of the Second district, said that in his own county of Knox the Republican prospects were never better. Their district convention had been the largest of the kind ever held in that distriot by any party, showing a healthy feeling that promised good results. Mr. J. C. Bilheimer, committeeman from

the Second, agreed fully with this. "The Second," said he, "is a Democratic district, a district in which Republicans always work. Daviess county has been a Democratic Gibraltar, but in 1890, when some of the best Republican counties in the State were lukewarm, we cleaned the Democracy out. Our Republicans never get lukewarm; our organization consists of every Republican in the county, and that's the way it should be in every county in the State. In our district we can give good promise of tearing down the Democratic majority. We intend to fight for straight Republicanism. In Dubois last year our people fused with the Farmers' Alliance, and their vote was cut down from 1,300 to about 600. It was a grave mistake, but it taught us a sound lesson—to nominate a full ticket, and work for it, no matter how big the majority against us. We talk of education. Republicans are already educated. It is the doubtful votres we want educated

When the Third district was called J. Y. Allison, of Jefferson county, made a neat little talk. He said they were trained Republicans in that district, knew how to fight, and although they were in the minority, when the end came they would be found fighting still. They are thoroughly organized, harmonious and ready for the campaign. They proposed to hoist the flag and never say die. He said it would be hoping too much to expect to overthrow the Democratic majority in the Third district, but they could confidently promise it would be cut down.

Marcus R. Sulzer, of Jefferson county, re-

tiring committeeman from that district. rose in answer to calls and said that the Republicans intended to present a united and determined front to the enemy and would cut down that majority or die in the attempt. He said he believed that this was the time to convince every farmer in Indiana that he is benefited by the tariff, reciprocity and financial legislation of the Republican party and that Republican laws have always brought progress and Committeeman Nowlin, of the Fourth district, was called upon. He said that what Mr. Sulzer had said of the Third dis-

trict applied very aptly to the Fourth. "THE NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT STATESMAN." Judge Cravens, of Madison, was called upon, and said his district meeting was an eminently satisfactory and representative one. He said they had heretofore felt that they were disabled somewhat by the gerrymander, but did not know that they were when given Rush and Shelby counties, in both of which there is elegant Republican timber. He said they expected to give the enemy a good fight, with the possibility of retiring the "nickel-in-the slot statesman."

From the Fifth district Judge Jordan, of Martinsville, was called out. He salu the Republicans of that district have already begun to organize. He spoke of the time for holding the State nominating conven-tion; said it ought to be held after the na-